

Time for Reds To Pay U.N. Bill or Lose Vote

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 11, 1964

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, one of the growing problems on the international scene is the collapse of the U.N. effectiveness, primarily caused by the Soviet veto and the Red bloc policy of non-payment of assessments.

The New World, the Catholic Archdiocesan paper of Chicago in its issue of August 7, emphasizes the disservice that the Reds are doing to the U.N.

The editorial follows:

TIME FOR REDS TO PAY U.N. BILL OR LOSE VOTE
(By J. M. Kelly)

At this writing, Russian Premier Nikita Khrushchev has threatened to take his "little red chair and go home." The latest eruption has been sparked by a rather prosaic—however tardy—insistence that he and his nation pay long overdue bills, or lose its vote in the United Nations General Assembly. The U.N. is about to go broke because of nonpayment of voting dues, and the chief delinquent is Soviet Russia.

The U.N. Charter states that any country 2 years behind in U.N. dues "shall have no vote" in the Assembly. The Soviet Union has refused to pay its assessments for Congo and Middle East peacekeeping costs and, if these are counted along with its regular budget assessments, it is 2 years behind. For a change the United States seems to be taking a firm stand. Let's hope we don't soften up and lend a lenient ear to Soviet threats or blandishments.

The United States has insisted that the Soviet Union lose its vote in the Assembly unless it pays some of its back dues before the Assembly convenes November 10. The assessments in question were ruled legitimate by the World Court in The Hague.

Incidentally, 16 other countries stand to lose their votes for failure to pay toward the Congo or Middle East forces or both. Most of these come under Nikita's direct domination or his powerful influence.

What has been the contribution of the Soviet Union to the proposed peace goals of the U.N. as it was founded? Outside of non-payment of dues, it has registered more than 100 vetoes—mostly involving U.N. programs directed toward peace and independence for old or new nations that have whetted Nikita's voracious appetite for world domination under Communism.

What has been the Soviet Union's contribution to the world? It has been a constant, relentless program of obstruction, subversion, infiltration and, whenever feasible, outright violence, however deceitful.

It seems fruitless to re-list the nations that have been tortured by Russian-oriented oppression and enslavement. Anyone who has read the New World or any other publication should know the names. Who can possibly miss the steady program of Communism to encompass the world, to smother all opposition and so to isolate the United States of America.

The huge debt (\$11.1 billion in lend-lease) Russia owes to the United States for our role in saving it in World War II has long been ignored or repudiated. Instead of insisting on payment, we have been pussy-footing with a program of coexistence that ignores the rights of our own people and swallows insult and injury. We have asked our people to pay more taxes to make up for the de-

linquency of Russia and other U.N. members. Recent U.S. statements indicate that even our soft-spoken State Department may be getting sick and tired of the situation. So, if Mr. Khrushchev wants to take his little red chair and go home, let's hope he piles it high with his vetoes, his threats of "burying us," his lies, his broken treaties and promises, his record of slaughter and brutality, his unpaid debts, and the shoe he uses to thump his U.N. desk.

For our own part, let's hope that our Nation's leaders will have courage enough to call his bluff.

ATTACKERS WILL FIND U.S. IS NOT A "PAPER TIGER"

In the communist North Vietnam PT torpedo attack on the U.S. destroyer *Maddox*, we find another brazen attempt to bluff us out of nearby international waters, or, perhaps, to provoke an international incident that could be turned against the U.S.—a typical communist form of "anti-imperialist" propaganda.

The *Maddox* was cruising in recognized "international waters" when it was attacked by three Communist PT boats firing torpedoes. They were driven away, and apparently crippled by return fire from the *Maddox* and from four fighter planes from the nearby carrier *Ticonderoga*. The *Maddox* suffered no damage or casualties.

President Johnson has committed the United States—and himself—very strongly. He has ordered another destroyer into the international waters to patrol the Gulf of Tonkin and has stated that there would be a "combat air patrol over the destroyers" with orders to shoot as needed. These were his direct orders:

"To attack any force which attacks them in international waters.

"To attack not only with the objective of driving off this force, but of destroying it."

These are the strongest words we have heard so far from our President. There has really been no stronger provocation. It is interesting to note the remarks of South Vietnam Premier Khanh. He said the United States should take firm steps against North Vietnam after the recent attack "so that North Vietnam knows it (the United States) is not a paper tiger."

The United States in the past has shown a reluctance to engage in warfare. It has not sought to extend its sovereignty over other nations. It has entered war only as a last resort. It will not panic into sudden terrible retaliation. But only the most foolhardy would consider it a "paper tiger."

Many Americans feel that we have been too patient. I share the belief that we have been too trusting, too lenient in dealing with our professed enemies, sometimes at an awful expense to our known allies. But let no would-be tiger tamer put us to the test. He will find the teeth sharp and deadly.

The President's commitment is no bluff. We have all the means necessary to prove to the Communist world that we can defend ourselves and our friends. We would like to achieve peace peacefully. Let no one challenge us to the use of force.

Nice going, Mr. Johnson. Stick to your (and our) guns.

Rates Illinois Healthiest in Its Economy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 7, 1964

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Tribune today carries an ex-

tremely interesting article which spells out most eloquently what a fine job Governor Kerner is doing as the chief executive of Illinois.

It is most pleasing to see the Chicago Tribune give space to this excellent report.

The Chicago Tribune article follows:
RATES ILLINOIS HEALTHIEST IN ITS ECONOMY—KERNER TELLS OUR SPACE AGE ROLE

(By Ronald Kotulak)

Governor Kerner said yesterday that the next 10 years will find Illinois' mass-market industries relying more heavily on space-age developments for their commercial products.

"The automation and instrumentation of such Illinois industry will spark further expansion and keep us competitive," Kerner said.

In a press conference in the State of Illinois building before the first meeting of the recently appointed science advisory council, Kerner said one of the council's purposes is to advise the State government on ways to attract more space and defense contracts.

STRESSES BALANCED ECONOMY

Although Kerner conceded that Illinois may never attract such big Government defense contracts as east and west coast area industries have, he said the State has something more important—a balanced economy that can withstand both temporary recessions and Government cuts in defense spending.

"Our end-product-oriented industry in 1964 is riding a crest of profits and expansion that has made the State of Illinois the most economically healthy State in our Nation," he said.

Kerner also said that the brain drain of scientists away from the Midwest after they have been educated here may have been reversed.

He cited figures showing that in 1962 only 36.9 percent of the engineering graduates of the University of Illinois got jobs in Illinois, while last June this number had increased to 45 percent.

EXPLAINS GROUP'S PURPOSE

The advisory council was established to advise the State on significant changes in scientific fields and the probable consequences of these changes, the Governor said.

The council is composed of 20 outstanding scientists and businessmen from throughout the State. The chairman is Dr. Frederick Seitz, dean of the graduate college and vice president for research at the University of Illinois.

The council will also advise the State on the use of Illinois' scientific resources and the application of science to education, industry, and the community.

To Promote the Maintenance of International Peace and Security in Southeast Asia

SPEECH OF

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 7, 1964

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, the timely and forceful action of President Johnson in meeting communist aggression in North Vietnam and the firm resolution of the Congress supporting the President, I believe, have not only earned respect for our country from all the people of the world, but have made

an invaluable contribution to the cause of peace. The only thing the Communists respect is force and when we show them that their aggressive force will be met and mastered; that we will not be intimidated and will not be deterred from the defense of our freedom and of the freedom of other freedom loving people, we will stop this communistic aggression and have peace.

Chicopee River Basin Flood Control Progresses With Ground Breaking for \$2,680,000 Conant Brook Dam and Reservoir in Monson, Mass.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 11, 1964

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, the residents of Monson, Mass., and the surrounding communities in the Chicopee River Basin witnessed with enthusiasm last Saturday, October 8, a most significant event in the ground-breaking ceremony for the \$2,680,000 Conant Brook Dam and Reservoir.

As a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Public Works, and the Congressman representing the area, who filed the legislation for the project, I had planned to participate in this historic event in the annals of Federal flood control project participation in the Connecticut River Valley. However, due to the debate and vote on the poverty bill on Saturday, I was unable to leave Washington in time to attend the ground breaking in Monson.

Mr. Speaker, the Conant Brook Dam and Reservoir will soon be a reality. It will be an integral unit in flood protection for the Chicopee River Basin's 721 square miles where 130,000 people live. I inspected this area following the devastating hurricane-flood of August 1955, and can attest to the \$21,500,000 in property damage. Nearly \$4 million in property damages occurred in the town of Monson, and had the Conant Brook Dam existed then, in 1955, it would have paid for itself nearly twice over.

Such floods are vicious and wasteful. No nation, and we least of all, can afford a cutrate program of protection of life and property. Our national interest in flood control begins in those works which are too large an undertaking for the local governments and interests. Conant Brook Dam is an example. It is an important unit in the comprehensive plan of flood control for the entire Connecticut River Basin.

The furious hurricane-flood of 1955, were it to occur today, would cause damage of over \$5,500,000. In 1966 when the Conant Brook Dam is complete this threat will be negligible. The benefits to accrue to us over the years are estimated at \$148,000 per year in the prevention of potential flood loss alone. There are, of course, other benefits we will enjoy at

Conant Brook such as the greater attraction our flood safe valley will have for new industry, the new water system for Monson, better access roads and the splendid new recreation area around the reservoir.

In closing I would like to express my appreciation for, and my great confidence in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers which has been working in Massachusetts since 1826 when it preserved a point of land at Provincetown. As the agent of Congress in nationwide flood control, the Corps of Engineers has some of the world's finest engineering talent at work on projects such as this one at Conant Brook in Monson. The corps has completed the Barre Falls Dam and Reservoir which has already prevented nearly \$1,500,000 of flood damage. The local flood protection projects at Three Rivers and at Chicopee Falls will also, in a flood of the 1955 proportion, prevent damages of \$3,800,000 and \$2,700,000, respectively.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include with my remarks a story on the Conant Brook Dam and Reservoir ground-breaking ceremony, which appeared in the Springfield, Mass., Daily News on Saturday, August 8:

FLOOD WORK IS OPENED IN MONSON—CONANT DAM AND RESERVOIR PROJECT TO AID A LARGE REGION

Ground-breaking ceremonies today in Monson signaled the beginning of a \$2,680,000 flood control and road and water supply relocation project—the construction of Conant Brook Dam and Reservoir, on the ninth anniversary of Hurricane Diane which, in 1955, nearly inundated the town.

The board of selectmen, as a ground-breaking committee, joined other present and former town officials, civic leaders, and officers of New England Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the vent at Sutcliffe Meadows on Wales Road.

Selectman Chairman Chester Holda and his colleagues, Albert W. Lewing and Thomas W. Haley, Jr., hailed the ceremony as assuring residents a high degree of flood protection against a recurrence of the August 1955 floods.

More than half of the \$7,780,000 industrial loss in the river basin was suffered by Palmer, Monson, and Chicopee.

The ground-breaking party of nearly 20 met in an area over which the dam will cast its shadow. Rev. Edward M. Kennedy, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Monson, gave the invocation. Rev. Carlos S. Straight, minister of the First Church of Monson, Congregational, said the benediction.

Invited to the ceremony were Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hyzer, and Col. Edward J. Ribbs, New England Division engineer and deputy division engineer, respectively, of the Corps of Engineers; Daniel H. Steinhoff, and James E. Leonard, engineer and resident engineer in the Monson area, respectively; Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Representative Edward P. Boland, and Gov. Endicott Peabody.

Prevented from attending the ceremony because of action on the poverty bill, Representative BOLAND sent the following telegram to the board of selectmen:

"Important congressional business prevents my presence. Conant Dam and Reservoir represent to the people of Monson and the Chicopee River Basin a real achievement in the protection of life and property from the ravages of flooding, such as in 1955.

"It is another step forward, further reducing the danger of flooding in the great Connecticut River Basin. As the Member of Congress who filed the bill making this

project possible, and as a member of the House Appropriations Public Works Subcommittee that oversees flood control programs for the Nation, I am proud and happy to join with the town of Monson, its public officials and people, with the Massachusetts State officials, and the Army Engineers in this historic groundbreaking event."

Also attending the ceremony were: Monson water commissioners; Town Counsel William H. Anderson; Frederick J. Sullivan, Jr., and Earl E. Coleman, former Monson selectmen; Mrs. Eunice Wytas, widow of Francis W. Wytas, who lost his life in the 1955 flood and their children; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wytas, parents of the flood victim; Wells Gardner, president of C. F. Church Manufacturing Co.; R. R. Koepenick, of Zero Manufacturing Co.; Roger G. Pytko, president of Pytko Construction Co., contractors on the project; and Chairman Victor E. Roselund, of the Monson Finance Board.

In addition to curtailing flood peril for the town of Monson, Conant Brook Dam and Reservoir, together with Barre Falls Reservoir, will provide substantial flood protection on the Chicopee River.

The top of Conant Brook Dam will be 771 feet above mean sea level. While the top will be 20 feet wide and carry a 16-foot-wide gravel surface roadway, the base of the dam will be 480 feet wide.

Shenandoah Valley Music Festival

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 11, 1964

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, a cultural event of significance is taking place in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and I am bringing it to the attention of the House at this time with the thought that Members, and constituents visiting Washington at this season, may be inclined to make the pleasant motor trip to the valley.

I refer to the Shenandoah Valley Music Festival at Orkney Springs, Va., where musicians of the highest professional standing will be heard in additional concerts August 14, 15, 16, and 21.

As evidence of the quality of musicianship being offered the public in a rural setting of great natural beauty, I include under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix a review of the initial concert in this series which appeared in the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star on Monday, August 10, as written by Music Critic Irving Lowens:

SHENANDOAH FESTIVAL OFFERS A REFRESHING CULTURAL TREAT

(By Irving Lowens)

Shenandoah Valley Music Festival, first concert. Festival Chamber Orchestra, Philip Spurgeon (Johnstown Symphony, Pennsylvania, conductor. Assisting artists: Gideon Grau (Vancouver Symphony, Canada), violin; Burton Dines (Ball State Teachers College Orchestra, Indiana), cello; Philip Spurgeon (Johnstown Symphony, Pennsylvania), piano; Marjorie Swanson (San Antonio Symphony, Texas, flute; Luigi Capella (Savannah Symphony, Georgia, oboe; Walter Mays (Cincinnati College Conservatory Orchestra, Ohio), clarinet; Joseph Urbinato (Boston University Symphony, Massachusetts, bassoon; Dale Clevenger (Kansas City